EMPIRE THEATRE-\$:20-Secret Service.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-\$:20-A Southern Ro GARRICK THEATRE—S:15—The Good Mr. Best.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-S-A Contented Woman.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—Captain Impudence.
HOTTS THEATRE—S:20—A Bachelor's Honeymoon.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8:15—The Girl froParis

KNICKERBOCKER-8:15-In Town. KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30-Variety and Promenade Con-LYCEUM THEATRE-S-Change Alley.
MANHATTAN BEACH-4-Sousa's Concert-8:45-Robin

MANHATTAN-2-8:15-What Happened to Jones.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
FASTOR:S-12:30 to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performances.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL-2-Burlesque—The
Glad Hand. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8:15-Shall We Forgive Her?

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Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st.

New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Dervishes have evacuated Berber, and the town is occupied by Soudanese, who are friendly to the British. — Lord Salisbury's proposal of an international Commission to control Greek revenues, has been accepted by the Powers. — The Trades Union Congress, in Birmingham, pledged moral and financial aid to the striking engineers, and favored an eightin Birmingham, pledged moral and financial aid to the striking engineers, and favored an eighthour day. — The Marquis de Rochambeau died at the Chateau Rochambeau, in France, on Saturday last. — The sentence of Barril, the Anarchist, was changed from forty years' imprisonment to the death penalty. — Gold from the Michipicoten district examined at Mc-Cill University, has shown as much as \$241.60 a Gill University, has shown as much as \$241 60 a

DOMESTIC .- The text of Japan's reply to the

Readers are invited to send to the Business Office of The Tribune the names of any friends who may be interested in the beauiful illustrations and other features of any particular issue of The Sunday Tribune. A specimen copy will be forwarded.

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TWO MILLIONS.

New-York City now has two million inhabitants. That is one of the most interesting and significant facts in current municipal statistics. New-York, two millions. It may not be invidious to recall that a few years ago, inebriated with enthusiasm at the rapid growth of their city, some citizens of Chicago organized a "Two Million Club," with the object of raising that city's population to the two-million mark by normal development, annexation, immigration, "booming," or other means. That done, they reckoned, poor old New-York would would be beyond dispute the American metropolis. The world will bear ample witness that all that men could do they and their fellow-citizens have done to realize their dream. But as yet they have failed. With all the prairie settlements they have annexed, their census roll still lags far below the goal, while to-day New-York, without material annexstion and far in advance of the consolidation which is to make the whole metropolitan district one mighty city, the old New-York alone, considerably surpasses it. Consolidation was not needed to keep this the largest city on the that proud place without it. But with it this city may reasonably expect in the not distant future to attain the undisputed pre-eminence in the whole world which it now has in the Western Hemisphere.

For to-day this city alone, the boroughs of and is a hot competitor for second place, in the list of the world's great cities. Its only rivals are the great capitals of Europe. The cities of is that which relates to the manner of the fall Asia, once credited with enormous populations, may be counted out. There is little question that their size has been much exaggerated and that even Canton and Tokio, with all their teeming multitudes, fall far below New-York. Berlin and Vienna have made much growth in recent years, but neither of them is within have been encouraged by the Anglo-Egyptian some hundreds of thousands of the two-million advance to rise against their oppressors and mark. Paris exceeds it by a considerable throw off the hateful Dervish yoke. The namargin. But Paris, unfortunately, is making tives are therefore co-operating with the Britlittle progress. Her census figures are almost ish and Egyptians, whom they hail as their other decade will place New-York, within its the rest of their march to Ondurman through present limits, ahead of the French capital, a friendly and sympathetic country. That fact while, of course, the consolidation which takes | will vastly facilitate their work, and it forms | But the temper of the legislative branch of place a few months hence will put New-York the completest vindication of the righteousness out of all reckoning ahead. London alone will of their mission. then surpass New-York, and will do so by a The rule of the Khalifa has never been accreasing more rapidly, and after consolidation cruel and unjust. The people have been en-New-York the most populous city in all the has been little less than a universal orgy of tion of the country's lines of telegraph has had,

terests. It is two-thirds as great as the popu- ravaged land. lation of the entire country at the time of the Revolution. It is as great as the population of all the cities of the United States put together half a century ago. It is greater than that of most of the States of the Union; not more than a dozen of them exceed it. It is greater than that of any of the States of the German Empire, save four. It is as great as swayed the whole known world. It is a whole ! world in itself, in its vast diversity of imerests, and it demands the consideration due to such a cosmopolis. For its administrators it should have no mere parochial politicians, but that the Gulf cities and towns should be men of such breadth of view and exalistion of purpose as may well entitle them to rank among the real statesmen of the world.

"UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES."

Too much importance should not be attached to Mr. Quigg's oracular announcement that "under no circumstances" would the Republican organization accept Mr. Low as its candidate. Much must be allowed to Mr. Quigg's mental peculiarities and his way of putting things. Mr. Quigg is nothing if not positive. His is one of those stern and inflexible natures that make no account of physical obstacles nor pay heed to the suggestions of calculating discretion and wary prudence, but go straight forward to their mark without ever swerving from their purpose-until they run against something harder. His quality is what might be called bevine. No locomotive has any terrors for him. If ever he thinks an express train-Empire State or other-is liable to run over the organization of which he is the bold and intrepld leader, or in any way humiliate it or dictate to it, he will calmly and courageously step in front of the locomotive, point his index finger straight toward the cow-catcher, and say: "This thing must stop right here." And then! If she doesn't stop-what? Will it be another case of

The boy! Oh, where was he? And will Gibbs and Gruber presently be going

round looking for the remains? Hardly that. More likely, as the train whizzes by, Mr. Quigg will reappear on the down track with his trousers only slightly torn by the cow-catcher, remarking, with a smile, "I had no idea she was under such headway!"

The Policy States from the system of the State Department.

The State Department of the State Department.

The Sta Mr. Quigg's manner is impressive always. Perhaps too impressive. He frequently con-

read the speech got the impression that Spain would let up on Cuba soon after the news reached Madrid, or Mr. Quigg, like Trelawney's Cornishmen, "would know the reason why But Spain kept right on oppressing Cuba, and is still at it. It must be remembered that rhetoric is not prophecy. A great many eminent men have said things uncommonly well and uncommonly hard without being able to do the things they said. This does not by any means detract from the beauty and excellence of the tidings they said. The gift of fluency cannot almeans well, undoubtedly. When he says the Republican organization will "under no circumstances" accept Mr. Low as its candidate he refers to such circumstances as are immediately in sight within the scope of his own vision. Other circumstances anay arise. The Republican organization represents a great party. The party contains a great many thousands of Mr. Quigg may possibly have overlooked is that they have not delegated to anybody the absobe hopelessly outstripped, and the lakeside city lute power to say what they will or will not do. In a very large measure they do their own thinking and reach their own conclusions. Mr. Quigg has a perfect right to speak for himself. But we venture to remind him that "there are

THE FALL OF BERBER.

News from the Soudan is better than was hoped for. Berber has fallen, giving the Egyptians control of the Nile all the way to the junction of the Atbara. The Dervishes have retired to Metemneh, which is entirely untenable, and will doubtless soon retire still furcontinent. New-York was bound to remain in ther to Omdurman itself, where their last stand will be made, if, indeed, they muster up a sufficient remnant of their former valor to make a stand at all. One more engagement, then, and the shameful work of a dozen years age will be, so far as it can be, undone, and Nubia and the Egyptian Soudan will be re-Manhattan and The Bronx, stands easily third, deemed from the rule of alien savages and restored to their proper owners.

Not the least satisfactory feature of the news of Berber. That important city, the most important in the whole region after Omdurman. since Khartoum no longer exists, was not captured by the Anglo-Egyptian army, which has halted at Abu Hamed. It was taken by its own people and the surrounding tribes, who nary. At the present rate of growth and deliverers, and the latter will therefore make

considerable margin. And London is rapidly cepted by the people of the Soudan, except unincreasing in population Yet New-York is in- der compulsion. It has been indescribably will increase still more rapidly, so that it slaved, industries have been destroyed, the houses of Congress. The frequent coupling of seems not extravagant to expect that men now land has been laid waste. Since the full of the postal savings banks project with the larger living will see London's lead overcome and Khartoum and the martyrdom of Gordon there innevation of Government control and opera- "twenty continuous hours, without being prompt-

world. At any rate, this is assured, that after debauchery, pillage, murder and destruction. of course, the effect of arousing a certain disthe present year for innumerable years to That is now, thanks to the belated decision of trust of legislation of all sorts looking toward come the two chief cities of the world will be the British Government, near its end. A few an enlargement of the functions of the Postoffice the two chief cities of the English-speaking months more, and it will have become only a Department. Under the restraints of tradi-Two millions population! It is a mighty mul- the record of the Gladstone Government, nor trai departments of the Government have been titude reckened in mere numbers; overwhelm- will the present generation see its material augmented and extended only by very gradual ing in wealth and in business and social in- marks wholly removed from the face of the

THE YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK. After nine years of hopeful and tranquillizing liminusity the Gulf States are threatened with cated. another epidemic of yellow fever. There seems to be no question now that the recent fever cases at Ocean Springs, a Mississippi watering-place, at first wrongly diagnosed as for a long time past to having their matches that of some nations of antiquity which dengtie, constitute a genuine visitation of the dreaded yellow jack. Hundreds of visitors at orders so far exceed the capacity of the manuthe Gulf resort have now scattered to their homes in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, not always given satisfaction. Some brilliant low, with a pretty good command of English achieves and it is only natural solventies of Chicago have undertaken to Louislana and Texas, and it is only natural thrown for the time being into a state of neryous panic over the prospect of a general spread of the insidious and fatal yellow plague. Quarantines have, of course, been hastily established against the fleeling refugees from Ocean Springs, but for a day or two it cannot be known with certainly that they have been effective to stay the march of the infection so tardily discovered and proclaimed.

The origin of the new epidemic seems as obscure as its first manifestations were misleading and deceptive. By some authorities on the spot the appearance of the fever is attributed to the consumption of oysiers which had fed on sewage pollution. By others the even vaguer theory is broached that the plague was carried over from Havana by certain mysterious Cuban visitors. Whatever the source of the disease, its progress has been marked so far by a singular lack of virulence for, though it had been prevalent at the Mississippi watering-place for several weeks, few cases had resulted fatally until within the last few days. The mildness of the epidemic even led the medical authorities at Washington to question at first whether genuine yellow fever had developed on the Gulf Coast, although the unanimous opinions of the Quarantine and Health Board officials of Louisiana and Mississippi now leave practically no doubt as to the real character of the disease. Its comparative innocuousness, however, offers the encouragement that its ravages may be the more easily mastered and its progress the more quickly checked.

Everything, indeed, points now to the possi bility of restricting the threatened epidemic within comparatively narrow limits. The lateness of the season is in itself a partial guarantee against a general spread of the disease.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Postma-ter-General Gary's announcement that the establishment of postal savings banks will be made the leading feature of his administrative policy will undoubtedly stimulate the have ordered the following gallant and perhopes of those who for many years past have been vainly urging upon Congress the advisabillity of engrafting on the present postal service ways be exercised within the limited realm of certain limited and guarded banking functions fact, nor can it be safely subjected to the ordi- The idea of enlarging the Government's postal nary commonplace test of "Is it so?" Mr. Quigg operations so as to include within their scope banks has found, indeed, in the new head of the Postoffice Department an eager and enthusiastic champion. Mr. Gary believes that public convenience emphatically demands the opening under Federal supervision of small and easily accessible savings institutions everywhere throughout the country, and he can see roters. A very important circumstance which | no obstacle to the satisfaction of this acknowledged popular want by means of some slight and thoroughly feasible extensions of the existing machinery of postal administration.

"I am in favor of the postal savings bank plan," Mr. Gary is quoted as saying in a recent interview, "because I believe it will confer "great benefits on people who live in out-of-the "way places where they are deprived of all "banking facilities. If put in operation, it will "bring out many thousands, perhaps millions, "of money now hoarded away in chimneys, "stockings or stoves, and will give thousands "of people an interest in the Government. It is "said that a National debt is a National bless-"ing; but a National bank of this kind would "be even more of one."

The Postmaster-General then enumerates the other advantages of a system of small savings banks controlled by the central Federal power -security, accessibility, ease of exchange when working conjointly with the present Postoffice order bureaus, cheapness of operation and practical non-interference with the functions of the larger loan, discount or savings institutions, For six months, Mr. Gary says, he has been collecting information about the workings of the postal savings banks of other countries, and the results of his investigation are to be curbodied in his annual report to the President and may also appear in the draft of a bill for the establishment of a system of savings institutions which he will present to Congress in December. At present the Postmaster-General leans toward the adoption of the plan now in operation in Canada, which seems to have proved a decided administrative success.

Certainly with Mr. Gary's active and zealous support the prospect of the passage through Congress of a bill creating a system of postal savings banks seems brighter at the approaching session than it has for many years past. the Government toward administrative projects submitted for its approval, whatever their merit, is so cautious and hesitating that Mr. Gary is perhaps as likely as not to find his own term in office ended before his recommendations have run the tedious gantlet of the two

memory. But the shame of it will not fade from tional American theory the powers of the cenprocesses, and the institution of a miniature system of National banks under the sheltering care of the Postmaster-General is, perhaps, a step for the taking of which opinion in Congress is not yet sufficiently prepared and edu-

REASON TO DISPLACE CUPID.

The people of this world have been trusting made in heaven, but whether it be that the factory, or for some other cause, the work has social scientists of Chicago have undertaken to remedy all this by supplying excellent facilities for making matches right here on earth, every long been famed on account of its excellent bridge, Mass. facilities for breaking matches, and it has been chrious that to keep up the supply for the purposes of destruction some instrumentality more effective than heaven was needed in that town. The Human Nature Club, with its "Matrimonial Pienice," alms to remedy the deficiency.

This organization has decided to abolish Cupid and set up Reason in his stead. At the "Matrimontal Picnic" held in Chicago last Saturday forty women and sixty men gathered. It was an assemblage of those who, for one reason or another, wished to leave the state of single cussedness behind them, and who did not wish to trust to bicycling seaside trips, ice-cream eating, trolley parties and other more or less conventional tests to find their affinities. A phrenologist was employed by the club, who examined the heads of the blushing swains, and then sought among the black-haired, blond-haired, straighthalred or curly-haired members of the other the gathering to find one who had hellows her cranium where the masculine cranium had bumps. Two such being found, their affinity was established beyond peradventure, and they were made acquainted and advised to enter the more or less holy bonds of matrimony.

The Human Nature Club is doing a great and good work. Of course, while mankind is as it is, some persons will be found who will refuse to follow the affinity of their craniums and will persist in following the affinity of pocketbooks or the affinity of ice cream and kisses. Still, every step that is made to enthrone Reason in this world is a step toward that final perfection of humanity which is being worked out through mons of time.

In passing, it occurs to us that another difficulty will be experienced in the practical working out of this splendid idea. When a young

frosts, there is not the slightest reason for mathematical, if not matrimonial, tastes of the Kansas Egyptologist.

Theodore B. Willis apparently wishes he Union Reform League.

According to "The Philadelphia Times" the municipal authorities in Zurich, Switzerland, emptory notice to be posted inside each streetcar operated on the city's lines: "Women have "the first right to the scats in the interior of this car." This is a practical application of the theory of unequal rights which probably not even the most advanced exponent of "femininism" would sniff at.

Nobody need get frightened about yellow fever. More New-Yorkers die yearly from "sinkers" and ice water than will succumb to yellow fever in a decade.

The 24 Fire Zouave Regiment of this State, which unveiled its monument at Gettysburg on Monday with elaborate ceremonies, has a record of endurance and suffering on that battlefield equalied by few rival organizations. It went into line in the famous peach orchard at 4 its total strength. Of the 324 officers and men who entered the battle 51 were killed, 93 were wounded and 8 were taken prisoners. The honor of dedicating the last regimental monument to be erected within the Battlefield Park limits could not have fallen to a more deserving or heroic group of Union veterans

"Made in Germany" appears to be the label on much foreign policy as well as on much merchandise of British consumption.

Amsterdam-ave, people want fewer car tracks, and certainly there should be some way to gratify them. Even if there is no law to compel rival lines to use tracks in common, a decent regard for public comfort should induce some arrangement to prevent needless duplication of

It is credibly reported from Boston that Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the greatest of modern crusaders, and the Hon. John L. Sullivan, Boston's Favorite Son, have pooled issues in the Mayoraity campaign of Modern Athens. The crusade which Mrs. Smith is now conducting against bachelors has taken her to Boston, where two of the leading candidates for Mayor have not taken to themselves wives. On this account, delease Mrs. Smith with some vehamence, they Charlotte Smith, the greatest of modern cruclares Mrs. Smith with some vehemence, they are unfit to govern the city. Since, however, Mr. Sullivan entered the lists, Mrs. Smith's | receive a commission for the decoration of the Zo mind has been more at ease. Mr. Subivan is a much-married man. Moreover, his motto for the campaign is: "I'll try and do something for the women." With Mr. Sullivan "doing something for the women" and Mrs. Smith pouring the vials of her wrath upon the bachelors, Boston bids fair to be a paradise for spin-

If there is a worse abomination than "bike meaning a bleyels-in current speech, it is "shadowgraph"-meaning a picture made with

"The people of Sondrio have been treated to a wonderful exhibition. Professor Edge recited "the whole of Dante's 'Divina Commedia' in

"recitation lasted from 6 p. m. one afternoon "to 2 p. m. next day." So says the correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette" at Rome. And "statement of a trustworthy eye witness might "be desired. Few mortals have a larynx so robust that it will bear the strain of reading "aloud for twenty hours." That editor should come over here and visit Washington. He might there make the acquaintance of some of our long distance craters. They might induce him to change his opinion. That is to say, if he were to survive witnessing such a test of endur-

PERSONAL.

Another Corean student has arrived in Salem. Va., to enter Rounoke College next session. His name is Kiu Sik Kim, and he is a bright young fel-

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence Colfelt, of Philadelphia, has decided to accept the call to the pastorate of

The Rev. Frank R. Vroeman, who says that he has been frozen out of the pastorate of the People's Church, Chicago, is going to the Klondike to direct a mining company, and will not return to the pulpit. He is a lineal descendant of Count Eg-Prince of Gavre, who was beheaded by the Duke of Alva during the persecutions of the sixteenth century. He is a Harvard man, but has spent much time at Oxford and in Berlin, and spent much time at Oxford and in Berlin, and studied sociology for a year in London, where he lived at Teynbee Hall. While he was at Oxford he filled the pulpit of the Holloway Congregational Church, which eventually gave him a call. But he received at the same time a call to succeed the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y. and accepted it. After filling this place for eighteen months he returned to London for a while, but so n accepted a call to the Salem Street Congressional Church of Worcester, Mass. His difficulties in the Prechyterian Church arose from the fact that he had no metaphysical theory concerning the doctrine of the Trinity.

Mrs. Conarroe, of Philadelphia, has presented a han isome public library to the village of Ogunquit, Me., in memory of her husband, the late George W. Conarroe, who spent many summers in Ogunquit and endeared himself to all the people.

Count Berberana, a wealthy nobleman of Spain, recently had a narrow escape from death at the horns of a bull. Two animals which were being driven to Burgos to take part in a bull fight broke away from their keepers. Among the wealthy young sportsmen who started in pursuit was Count Berberana on the back of an Arabian horse. He overtook one of the animals after a race of nine miles, shot at it, but missed his mark. The beast turned, gored the horse to death, threw the Count in the air, badly wounding him, and was about to jump on him again, when gendarmes killed the bull. In Connecticut are fifty-six daughters of Revofullonary soldiers, ranging in age from 103 down to fifty-eight years. One of these, Mrs. Elisha B. Avery, who was born July 16, 1839, is the daughter of Solomon Loring, who, when nearly fourteen years old, entered the Revolutionary Army as aid to Colonel Best, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Avery was born when her father was past seventy, and at the age of sixteen received a minor's pension.

connected with Socialism and Editor of "The | Social Economist." The new organization, which will elect officers to-night, is to be known as the

Fall Housecleaning.—"I see," said the man with nothing to worry him, "that some one has invented a yacht that does its own tacking."
"I only wish," said the tired man with the tied-up thumb, "that the thing could be applied to carpets."—(Cinciunati Enquirer.

"The cost of widening the Chicago River suffi ciently to secure 200,000 cubic feet of water per minute for the Chicago Drainage Canals," says "The Philadelphia Record, " is estimated to be \$375,000 by the committee of real estate experts appointed by the Board of Trustees. This committee divides the cost as follows: Real estate, \$73,000; purchasing and rebuilding docks, \$25,000; dredging, \$75,000; construction of by-passes, \$200,000."

Miss Spinster—I think it very impolite for a gen-tleman to throw a kiss to a lady. Miss Filippant—So do I. He should deliver it in person.—(Ohio State Journal.

Rufus D. Shuptring, a farmer of Safford, Ala., noticed some time ago that one of his cows was not giving her usual quantity of milk, and, thinking that some of the negroes were milking the cow at night, he set out to watch her, when, to his surprise, he saw four pigs out of a litter of six sitting under the cow sucking her teats. He says o'clock, and before nightfall had lost almost half the pigs are getting sleek and fat, while the cow has fallen off considerably.

In the library of Glasgow University there is a rhyming Bible, the work of the eccentric old divine, Zachary Boyd. He conceived the idea of rendering the Sacred Book in rhyme, a task which had to some extent been undertaken by several writers, among whom may be mentioned the Saxon Caedmon, and Tate and Boyd's rhyming version of the Psalms. Zachary Boyd gave full play to his imagination, and produced a work of abiding interest and curiosity, though it has never yet been printed.—Answers. and curiosity, the printed.-(Answers.

widow of West Point, Ind., runs one of the largest farms in the State. She hires and directs her large corps of assistants, indoors and out, entertains generously, drives over the estate daily, buys THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE, AT A SPECIAL pigs and calves, ships Percheron horses to Germany, cattle and hogs to Chicago, cribs annually an average of 10,000 bushels of corn, travels ex-tensively and writes for publications. She has lately returned from a sojourn in the Holy Land, and, "after husking done," she purposes investigating occult philosophy among the Mahatmas in their mountain abodes 'n India.

"Edward Kemeys, the animal sculptor," says ological Park in Washington, which may employ him for the rest of his life. The idea is to decorate the zoological park with bronze figures of Indians and wild animals, of life size or a little larger, to preserve the types of animal life which are rapidly vanishing. The Indians will be represented in some pieces as alone and in some pieces as riding or hunting the animals. The animals will some times be separate and sometimes grouped together, as in the case of a leopard killing a deer."

The Sphins's Age.—The famous Sphinx near the Pyramids of Gizeh was thoroughly investigated by Professor Erman, who at a recent meeting of the Berlin Academy delivered a lecture about its probable age. Careful researches show that it could not have been built previous to the co-called "Middle Kingdom," or about 200 B. C. Between her trent paws there was originally the image of a daily all trace of which has at the present time disappeared. For the building of the colossal work more than twenty years must have been necessary, even if fitteen hundred men had been employed all the time.—(San Francisco Chronicle. "ed and without making a single mistake. The

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Washington, September 7.
SENATOR GORMAN KNOWS SO LITTLE. Senator German called at the Treasury Depart-ment to-day and had a short talk with Secretary Gage. It was the Senator's first visit to the Republican Secretary. Of course the Senetor said publican Secretary. Of course the Senator said there was nothing political in his visit, and that he knew nothing of politics. He had been away on a vacation, and while enjoying himself this way never bothered about reading neverspers. He said he was totally ignorant of the fact that Senator Wellington and Representative Madd were apparently on the eve of a break and a fight. "But I will read the newspapers now, and see what has been going on throughout the country." Then the Senator proceeded to ask questions himself.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO.-Representative W S. Kerr, of Ohlo, was in the city to-day and talked interestingly on the political situation in that State. "There is no doubt of a Republican victory in Ohlo this fall," he said. "I he Democrats are very badly demoralized, and are hard pressed to find an issue for the campaign. They have virtually abandoned silver, and before the campaign proceeds much further I expect to see them give it up altogether and try their hands on the tariff. They will not much satisfaction out of this, however, and it would be hard to tell where they could try it on There is a general revival of manufacturing industries throughout the State since the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill, and business is picking up in a lively manner. My city is a manufacturing community, and we notice the advent of prosperity very quickly. Just the other day one of my friends, a stove manufacturer, said he was getting all the orders he could attend to. One order alone was for twelve carloads of stoves. This factory has been practically idle for two years, running perhaps one day in the week at intervals of weeks. The farmers are getting better prices, men are finding work, and those who have work are getting better wages. All of this makes hard siedding for the political calamity howier. The politicians of this class, however, had to dry up their calamity cry, and are now devoting their time to trying to prove that the Republicans ought not to get any credit for good times, anyhow. The failure of the Popullists to fuse with the Democratic strength, and this alone will be enough to defeat the Democratic ticket. When Coxey ran for Congress he got \$5.09 votes in his distrier, which was more than the Democratic candidate received." industries throughout the State since the passage

QUITE A MOUTHFUL .- "The Right Worthy National Supreme Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Independent Order of the Sons and Daughters and Brothers and Sisters of Moses in the United States of America and the World at Large" was incorpo-rated in this city to-day.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.-Patent Commis sloner Butterworth carries a long sear on the first finger of his left hand which recalls an interesting story of his juvenile career. Some years before the war young Ben Butterworth, the son of a good Quaker, who was an uncompromising Abolitionist was going to school in Southern Ohio. That part of Ohlo was one of the hottest battlefields for the abolition of human slavery. While there were no slaves there, it was only necessary to go across the southern border to find plenty of them in Kentucky and Virginia. The prevailing sentiment was averse to the doctrines of the Abolitionists, and the father of Ben Butterworth was looked upon as a dangerous element in the community, standing as he did on all occasions in condemnation of the institution of slavery. He was one of those sturdy

BOARD'S ACTION ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The letter written by Alexander E. Orr, president of the Rapid Transit Commission, on Thursday last to the members of the Park Board was considered at the meeting yesterday. Although the Commissioners refused to state precisely what action was taken thereon, it is understood that a reply will be forwarded to Mr. Orr, merely reiterating the arguments already advanced by the De-partment. In his letter, part of which was printed in The Tribune of Friday last, Mr. Orr pointedly charged the Park Commissioners with imperilling the whole rapid-transit scheme by retusing to give their consent to the plans. Mr. Orr also expressed his regret that a question of a few inches of grad-ing over two grass plots in the Battery Park, and the preservation of a tree more or less, should be allowed to bar the progress of a work that would give inestimable benefit to the community at large. In defending the stand taken by the Park Com missioners in this matter, Samuel McMillan, president of the Board, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter: "This is not a question at all of the preservation of two grass plots and a few trees. The issue is an extremely broad one, and involves the safety of practically the whole of Battery Park. The plans drawn up by the Rapid Transit Commissioners are so general in character, and the powers given to them by the Legislature so extensive, that it is within their province to appropriate the choicest portions of the park for their project. To allow Mr. Orr and his fellow Commissioners to cut up the ground for the purpose of making a tunnel and to build a station, to and from which 5,000 to 10,000 people an hour will pass, will utterly destroy the character of the park. As I have said, the plans which have been submitted to us are so general in construction as to bind the Rapid Transit Commissioners to nothing. All that we ask for is that specific and definite details should be placed before us. When that is done we shall be ready to give our consent, and, if necessary, will even call a special meeting to place our approval on record. I am as much in favor of rapid transit as anybody, but it would not be consistent with the oath I have taken to preserve the public parks to agree to the plans in their present form." missioners in this matter, Samuel McMillan, presi-Mrs. Adelaide E. Sherry, a young and pretty

TO USE THE MONEY FOR A HIGH SCHOOL

MEETING, VOTES TO TRANSFER \$16.225 FOR THE PURPOSE.

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate was held yesterday at the Mayor's request, the main object of it being to transfer the sum of \$16.225 appropriated for common schools so as to make it available for repairing Grammar School No. &. Third-ave, and One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st. in order that the latter might be used for a high school. At the last meeting Controller Fitch and President Barker of the Department of Taxes voted against the resolution, and it was defeated. They said that no money appropriated for common schools could be used lawfully for high school mon schools dudied by meeting Controller Fitch was not present, and President Barker raised the point that the Controller had not been legally served with notice of the meeting, therefore the meeting was not lawfully called. The Mayor referred the question to Corporation Counsel Scott, who held that the meeting was in all respects a lawful meeting of the Board. The resolution was thereupon considered and adopted, the Mayor, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aidermen and Corporation Counsel Scott voting for it, and President Barker of the Tax Department refusing to vote. Controller Fitch afterward said that had he been present he should have voted against the transfer, as he had done previously.

"It makes possible the using of the funds of the common schools for purposes not intended by the law," he said, "and, besides, it is had bookkeeping." The resolution appropriating \$50,000 for a Botanical Garden was laid over until the next meeting of the Board. purposes. At yesterday's meeting Controller Fitch

CONTROLLER FITCH ON DUTY AGAIN.

Controller Fitch returned from his vacation yesterday. He said that he had been in the woods hadn't read the papers, didn't know that any person had been nominated for Mayor or had come back from Europe, and he wouldn't talk politics till he had read about the situation. He said that he was well, but that he regretted to find that the fishing in his preserves was not so good as in for-